The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

CADIZ INSURGENTS SURRENDERED.

The Siege of Valencia

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Patent Right Congress.

SPAIN.

Surrender of Insurgents.

MADRID, August 6.—The insurgents at Cadiz surrendered to the National troops, and with Gen. Pavia at their head entered the city yesterday.

President of the Cadiz Junta.

Senor Rances has been appointed President of the Junta of Cadiz until the arrival of the authorities.

A Magazine Explosion.

A powder magazine in Valencia exploded yesterday, killing many insurgents and wounding a still greater number.

Insurgent Frigates Captured by the Germans.

MADRID, August 6.—The Germans have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga.

Penal Colony.

MADRID, August 6.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes providing for the establishment of a penal colony on one of the Ladrone Islands.

Disaffected Militia to be Disarmed.

The Government is concentrating a large force of guards in Madrid, for the purpose of disarming disaffected militia battalions.

Services Tendered.

Senor Olozaga, late Minister to France, has, through Admiral Topete, tendered his services to the present Government.

Damages Claimed by a German Consul.

The German consul at Almeria claims $50,000 damages for injury to his residence during the bombardment of the city by the insurgent man-of-war.

Another City Reclaimed.

The Government troops have reoccupied Loron, which has been in the hands of the insurgents since the declaration of the independence of Murcia.

Insurgent Gain.

The insurgents have gained possession of Orihuela and threaten Alicante.

A Compromise Wanted.

A deputation has left Salamanca for Madrid, to negotiate a compromise with the Government.

The Siege of Valencia.

Since the opening of the bombardment two hundred shells have been thrown into Valencia, and the troops have advanced six hundred yards. The insurgents are making a most obstinate resistance.

Matrid Seized by Insurgents.

The insurgent fleet has landed a detachment at Matril, on the coast of the Province of Granada. All the Government funds were seized and a contribution of $8,000 levied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Personal.

LONDON, August 6.—John Lathrop Motley, the American historian, has been stricken with apoplexy, depriving him of the use of one side.

William E. Baxter, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

Elections.

LONDON, August 6.—An election to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons from Dundee took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of James Yeaman, Liberal candidate. The election to fill the vacancy from East Staffordshire took place to-day. The result of the poll is not yet known. The betting was strongly in favor of the Conservative candidate.

ITALY.

Commerce With America Increasing.

ROME, August 6.—A statement by the Minister of Finance shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States.

The Duty on Raw Material Abrogated.

The duty on raw material is officially abrogated.

Difficulties in Reorganizing the Army.

Difficulties have arisen in the execution of the law for the reorganization of the army.

FRANCE.

Duel Between an Editor and M. About.

PARIS, August 6.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Herve, editor of the *Journal de Rouen*, and M. About, the well known author and journalist. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand.

Obituary.

M. Odilon Barrot, Vice President of the Council of State, died to day, aged 82.

GERMANY.

A Difficulty Settled.

BERLIN, August 6.—The *Provincial Correspondence* affirms that the recall of Captain Werner settles the difficulty arising from the capture of the Vigilante. The sanction of his act is held to be an implied recognition of the Spanish Republic by Germany. A court martial will be held in case.

AUSTRIA.

International Patent Right Congress.

VIENNA, August 6.—The International Patent Right Congress is in session here. One of its first acts was to resolve that the common protection of inventions should be guaranteed by all civilized countries.

ELMIRA.

American Educational Association.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The paper read last evening was discussed this morning at the general meeting of the Educational Association. The subject was "Upper Schools." In the discussion the following named made strong speeches: Dr. Jappe, of Ohio; Dr. Wickersham, Pennsylvania; Dr. Daniel Reid, Missouri; Dr. McCosh and W. T. Harris, Missouri. The sentiment that seemed to prevail was, that there was needed in the country a better class of schools between the grammar schools and colleges. There needed to be heartier sympathy in the common schools and colleges.

The number of members present amounts to more than 1,500, and the noticeable feature of the convention is the presence of a large number of teachers from the Southern States. Louisiana is well represented by W. G. Brown, a colored man and State Superintendent of Schools in that State. Missouri has a large number present; also Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama.

This afternoon several departments are engaged in the discussion. In the department of Higher Instruction a paper by Professor Edward A. Jaynes, of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, on "The Study of Classics," is very favorably commented upon. He contended strongly in their favor. Papers on "Elementary Department" carefully considered. A paper on "Western University Education," by William G. Elliott, of St. Louis, Mo., excited much discussion, on account of its statements in regard to the manner of the work in the West.

On Friday the association will go on an excursion to Watkin's Glen.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

BUFFALO, August 6.—First race, for horses that have never beaten 2:21, for a purse of $20,000; $10,000 to the first, $5,000 to the second, $3,000 to the third, and $2,000 to the fourth; won by Fullerton. Summary: Sensation, 3, 3, 1, 1 and 1; Judge Fullerton, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2; Camors, 1, 1, 3, 4 and 3; Gloster, 4, 4, 4, 3 and 4; Jim Irving distanced; time 2:20¼; 2:21, 2:21¼, 2:24 and 2:28.

Second race, for horses that have never beaten 2:45, for a purse of $2,000; $1,200 to the first, $600 to the second, and $200 to the third; won by Clementine, Planter second, Little Longfellow third; time 2:31, 2:29, 2:30 and 2:32½.

OBITUARY.

Gen. M. Cass.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—Gen. M. Cass died at Dresden, Ohio, to-day, in his eighty-eight year. Mr. Cass has been a resident of Ohio for seventy-three years, and was the last of the family of Major Jonathan Cass. He was a brother of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and father of General Geo. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. H. C. Campbell.

OHAMA, August 6.—Hon. H. C. Campbell, warden of the State Penitentiary, died at Lincoln, Neb., last night.

Death from Chloroform.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Adolph Hunier, a cooper, had his thumb and hand severely injured to-day, so as to require a surgical operation. He was taken to the office of Dr. Wm. H. Mecke, where chloroform was administered. He died in a few minutes from the effects of chloroform, as is supposed.

Maritime News.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—The steamships Canada, Batavia, Galileo, Australia, and Hermann, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamships Europa, from Glasgow, Cuba, from Liverpool, and Canada, from Hamburg, have arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1873.

A Schooner Seized as a Smuggler.

Captain Evans, of the revenue marine steamer Johnson, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that he took charge of the schooner Morning Star on Lake Michigan on suspicion that she was engaged in smuggling, as she had no papers.

Returning Confiscated Property in Cuba.

A translation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Spain instructing the officials in Cuba to return to alleged insurgents their property which may have been taken from them and confiscated on grounds of suspected complicity, has been furnished our Government. The decree provides for a board of high officials to hear complaints and claims. The said board is instructed mainly upon the identity of claimants.

The President Interviewed.

The President to-day, in his interview with Col. Hughes, Representative Platt, and Messrs. Chandler and Carter, assured Col. Hughes of his warm sympathy, and hoped he would be successful in the approaching gubernatorial election in Virginia. He expressed his willingness to do all in his power consistent with his position to aid Col. Hughes and the Republican cause in that State.

Cadets Appointed Second Lieutenants.

A large number of cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, were to-day appointed second lieutenants in the army from June 13th, 1873, and given three months' leave of absence.

Postal Treaty Signed.

The President to-day signed the postal treaty between this Government and the Japanese empire.

Gone to Long Branch.

The President left here this evening for Long Branch.

Cabinet Meeting.

All the members of the Cabinet were with the President during the forenoon.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 6, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., August 6, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather
	ft. in.	ft. in.		
Cairo	15 6	-9	SE	Clear
Cincinnati	11 6		NW	Fair
Davenport	3 6	-2	SW	Clear
Keokuk	3 3	-1	S	Clear
Leavenworth	5	-2	S	Clear
Louisville	5 7		SE	Fair
Memphis	12 10	†6	SE	Cloudy
Nashville	3	-4	N	Fair
New Orleans	9 9	-6	SE	Fair
Omaha	5 7	-2	W	Fair
Pittsburgh	5 11	-10	S	Fair
Shreveport	12	-1	N	Fair
St. Louis	13 6	-6	SE	Fair
St. Paul	5 2		N	Fair
Vicksburg	20 6	-6	NE	Fair

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—River 11 feet; falling Departed: Charmer, Evansville. Fair and pleasant.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says the Andy Baum was offered for sale at auction yesterday. She was started at $8,000, with numerous bidders, until the amount reached $18,000. After that the bidding was mostly confined to Carter Gazley and J. B. Hunter. The boat was knocked down to the latter gentleman for $27,500. The purchaser is an attorney in this city.... When the Nick Longworth passed the Jennie Howell she was lying bottom side up, with holes cut in her hull, out of which, in all probability, pirates were pilfering the damaged freight.... John Sullivan, the well known Cincinnati and St. Louis pilot, left yesterday for Elizabeth on a recruiting trip.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Arrived: St. Luke, Missouri river; Northwestern, Keokuk. Departed: Rob Roy, Keokuk; Fannie Lewis, Missouri River; Grand Tower, Memphis; Coal Hill, Pittsburgh; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati. River falling. Clear and warmer.

CAIRO, August 6.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville, 4 P. M.; Ella Hughes, Nashville, 6; Julia, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Raven, St. Louis, 2. River fallen 8 inches. Cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—Clear and warm; mercury 68 to 86. River risen four inches. Up: Florence Lee, 4 A. M.; George Roberts, 9 Down: Grey Eagle, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 1:30; Idlewild, 5—generally with moderate trips.

NASHVILLE, August 6.—Departed: Arch. P. Green, for the upper Cumberland. Thirty-three inches on the shoals. Weather hazy and pleasant.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Arrived—John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Mohawk and barges, St. Louis, last night. Mercury thermometer 85.

VICKSBURG, August 6.—R. E. Lee, George O. Wolf and Mary Poe. No boats up. River falling rapidly. Warm and clear.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Cloudy and threatening. River falling slowly. Departed last night: Colorado, St. Louis; Glencoe, New Orleans.

LITTLE ROCK, August 6.—River rising slowly; three feet six inches by the gauge.

CANION.

Ohio State Camp Meeting—First Meeting Within the Bounds of Pittsburgh Conference—Over One Hundred Tents on the Ground.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

CANTON, Ohio, August 6, 1873.

The Camp Meeting season among the Methodists has now arrived, and the first meeting of the season, in the bounds of the Pittsburgh Conference—the Ohio State—commenced yesterday at this place. It is held on the beautiful Fair Grounds of the Stark County Agricultural Association, about one mile northeast of the city of Canton. These grounds embrace about thirty acres of level land, covered with a beautiful sward of fresh, green grass, and shaded by a forest of thrifty young trees, and is enclosed by a high board fence. The camp grounds proper —that is the place for tents, and the enclosure for worship—are within the "driving track." The tents are all of canvas, and are arranged in an oblong circle enclosing the stand and seats, which are well arranged and comfortable. An abundance of excellent water is secured from some five or six wells on the grounds. As a whole it is a fine arrangement. Indeed, we have never seen it surpassed. The Camp Meeting Association pays the Agricultural Society three hundred dollars for each meeting held on the grounds. A peculiar feature of these meetings, is that before anything costs it expenses by charging an admission fee to the grounds. Single day, ten cents, season ticket, fifty cents, and family tickets $1.50 each. Also fees for all horses, vehicles, &c. We imagine this is a sure way to pay expenses.

Another peculiarity of the meeting is that it was originated, and is run, and its services are conducted by an association, and not by the regular authorities of the church—the Presiding Elder and Pastors. Its title is a misnomer, for it is no more a camp-meeting for the "State of Ohio" than any other one of a dozen or score that are held in the State. Its attendance is, perhaps, no more general than a good many others.

At the former meetings—three in number—the doctrine of holiness has been the great theme. Indeed it has been called a "holiness meeting." But as such meetings—those of this peculiar title and methods have been distasteful to a large majority of the ministers and members of the church, the Association has widened the base of its operations somewhat, making it for the "conversion of sinners and the promotion of holiness." One more step is now necessary to make it entirely satisfactory to the church, and that is to call it, and make it simply, a *Methodist Camp Meeting*, and put its services in charge of the Presiding Elder of this district.

There are about one hundred and fifteen tents on the ground, and thus far a fair outside attendance.

The services are in charge of Dr. Hiram Miller, Presiding Elder of the South Pittsburgh District, and President of the Association.

Rev. G. W. Dennis preached the opening sermon last evening at 7:30 o'clock, from "Is thine heart right?" II Kings, x.15.

Public services were held this morning at 5:30 and 6 o'clock, and at 10 an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. J. B Thompson, Pastor of the Chaplin street church Wheeling, from "The glorious Gospel of Christ." II Corinthians, iv.4.

A prayer meeting followed in which a good state of religious feeling was manifest.

There is a goodly number of ministers present at this stage of the meeting. In addition to those already named, I see Dr. W. Cox and Revs. G. A. Lowman, C. W. Smith H. W. Stewart and O. S. Bachtel, of the Pittsburgh Conference, with quite a number who are strangers to us.

More Anon, C.

A Mormon Strike.

Ann Eliza Webb Young wants a high price for her fractional part of a marital relation with Brigham Young. She voluntarily accepted the sixteenth place among Brigham's female appendages, knowing that more were to follow. Brigham was as attentive to her as man can be who has sixteen wives and continues to annex. But upon the plea that his attentions have fallen off, this brazen baggage puts in a claim for divorce, and for $10,000 counsel fees, $1,000 a month, and $200,000 alimony. It is as if a courtezan should sue for the entire estate of a man who had bought her favor, because he had found another attraction. But such pranks have been played by United States Judges and Marshals in Utah under cover of a moral crusade against the Mormons, that it would not be all surprising if they should set up the packing of a court to give a verdict for this base arbitrator's claim as a great moral triumph. Ann Eliza Webb sold herself for what she esteemed her value. Such goods do not appreciate.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Moritz Simon, United States Vice Consul at Hanover, arrived in New York yesterday morning from Hamburg. Mr. Simon, being German agent for bonds of several American cities and States, will, while in this country, visit the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and also the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

STATE ITEMS.

JOHN MCCLURE has been appointed warden of the Blair county prison.

THE national boot-black association of Harrisburg has $500 in its treasury.

WASHINGTON county jail contains seven prisoners, six males and one female.

REV. W. C. FALCONER has declined the call to the Presbyterian church of Uniontown.

ARTHUR SCHEIBER, aged nine years, was drowned in the river at Meadville on Tuesday, while in bathing.

THERE are thirty-three cheese factories in Crawford county, the annual product amounting in value to $500,000.

MONTROSE has four millinery shops, and they are insufficient to get up all the "dears" of little bonnets needed in that village.

HUNTER'S POINT was visited with another fire on Tuesday afternoon, by which about thirteen thousand barrels of oil were burned.

ON the 1st instant the Washington county Home contained one hundred and thirteen paupers—fifty-three males and sixty females.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the farm of Thomas Buchanan, one mile from Independence, Washington county, commencing September 3d.

THE second annual exhibition of the Sharon and Mercer county Horticultural Society will be held at the Opera House in Sharon, on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 5th and 6th.

THE Catholic church at Pithole was broken into some nights ago, and a great deal of damage done to the interior of the structure. The altar was much disfigured.

BY the accidental discharge of a pistol on Tuesday of last week, Henry W. Barre, a son of John S. Barre, of Uniontown, received a ball in the fleshy part of the left wrist.

A FEW days ago P. A. Ross, of Center township, Greene county, was kicked by a horse and thrown several feet. One of his legs were badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

THE people of New Brighton are petitioning the Fort Wayne Railroad Company to locate their shops in that town. The shops are about to be removed from Enon Valley Station.

ON Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the barn belonging to the Adams House, at Parker City, on the hill, which was totally destroyed. It was a large structure, and valued at $2,000.

THE dwelling, store, and granary of A. J. Jardin, of North Star, Robinson township, Washington county, were totally destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is estimated at about $7,000.

A LITTLE son of Daniel Wonsetler, of West Bethlehem township, while playing with a brother a few days since, had his right hand so badly injured by an ax that three of the fingers had to be amputated.

A VALUABLE horse belonging to John Gaitor, of Harrisburg, fell under the cellar of the new telegraph building and was so seriously injured as to die almost immediately thereafter.

JOHN WILEY, of Washington county, one day last week, killed a seven foot blacksnake while out hunting; but Henry De Normandie became jealous, and killed his'n. Nine feet, gentlemen, and not an inch longer.

WHILE Samuel Kinmons, of West Finley township, Washington county, was hitching his team to a mowing machine a few days ago, one of the horses kicked him in the face, nearly severing his nose and making a bad wound.

A BOARD-KILN belonging to Ab. Hoge, of Oak Forest, Greene county, and containing a lot of lumber with which he was about to build a new house, caught fire one night last week and was burned to the ground. The lumber was a total loss.

MONDAY AFTERNOON a Polander named Matush Gunwisk, a resident of Shenandoah, while walking on the railroad track near the "Flour Barrel" near Pottsville, was run over by a coal train and both of his legs taken off. He cannot recover.

TWO of the workmen on the new bridge at Kittanning, fell from the tressel-work on Tuesday. One of them fell the whole way down, as she was lying bottom side up, with holes cut in her hull, out of which, in all probability, pirates were pilfering the damaged freight.... John Sullivan, the well known Cincinnati and St. Louis pilot, left yesterday for Elizabeth on a recruiting trip.

MONDAY MORNING about one o'clock, the East Pike Knot breaker was discovered to be in flames, and before anything could be done to save it, it was a mass of ruins. The loss is about $120,000. There was once an insurance of $40,000 on the breaker, but it ran out and was never renewed. The breaker will be rebuilt.—*Miners' Journal.*

A SERIOUS accident occurred at Summerhill, on Saturday last, injuring three quarrymen employed by P. M. Brown & Co. It appears that while one of the men was engaged in tamping a blast, he inadvertantly severed the fuse that connected with the powder. He concluded to drill the hole again for the purpose of inserting another fuse, and one man held the drill while another struck it with the hammer. When they reached the powder, the point of the chisel struck a spark and thus ignited the blast, and the consequence was that the drill was forced upwards, tearing off a portion of the jaw of the man who was holding it, and also severely injuring the man that was using the hammer. Another workman who was standing some distance away, was also severely injured by the shower of stone that followed the explosion. These men were all properly cared for, and it is not thought that the injuries received by any of them will prove fatal.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

STUPEFIED IN A BATH-TUB.

Startling Sensation in Stoneboro.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

Some of our readers may know Captain Leslie, who keeps a hotel at Stoneboro, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. We don't, but we know of almost a tragedy in which he was the principal actor a few days since. Go on one of the hottest days of the season Captain L., who is constructed rather in the Falstaffian order of architecture, bethought him that a bath would not be a bad thing to take at this time. He repaired to a bath room, disrobed, deposited his store teeth on a chair and deposited himself in the tub, let on the tepid, luxurious stream. He had not got completely wet, before a strange stupor came over him and he soon became insensible, and to all appearances lifeless. The water continued to run into the tub until the latter was full and ran over. The first intimation the inmates of the house had of the trouble in the bath room was water running through the floor into the room below. A servant went up to turn off the water, as the supposed left running by some ex-bather. The door was not fastened and she pushed it open and was transfixed with horror at the sight. The body of Captain L. lay extended in the water, his head resting on the edge of the tub, mouth open, teeth gone, and to all appearances dead. She gave the alarm by excited outcries, and men and women rushed to the spot. The men, acting under the usual superstition, forbade any one to touch the body until a coroner could reach the spot and determine whether this was a case of suicide by drowning, or of strangulation in water under the influence of a cramp or apoplectic attack.

At this juncture a daughter of Captain L. came on the scene, and raised such an outcry of terror and grief that the Captain woke up from his comfortable, though moist, snooze, and sitting bolt upright in the little pond demanded with an energy very much like life, to know of the assembled audience of men and women "what the d—l was the matter." The girls gave one screech and fled. Who wouldn't at seeing a dead man come to life? They were no more astounded than he to wake up and find himself chin deep in water, and his ablutions the object of excited interest to a major portion of the population of Stoneboro.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.

Massachusetts Labor Reformers in Council.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—The State Democratic Convention assembled at the Opera House this morning. All the counties were represented, some by very large delegations. S. T. Hunt, of Hamilton, was chosen temporary chairman, and made an earnest speech, predicting an active contest during the coming campaign and future greatness of the Democratic party. He wanted the cry to go abroad that the "Old Guard dies, never surrenders."

After the appointment of committees the Convention took a recess for dinner.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., and effected a permanent organization by selecting W. H. Bell, of Muskingum, chairman. The following platform was adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stand by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal Government in all constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of the States and people, and opposes centralization that would impair or destroy them. In order to maintain and preserve these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It resists all attempts of one department of the Government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of other departments. It opposes all interferences by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies, and denies that it is within the province of the Government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and detriment of the rest of the community, and therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the profit of the producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to correct this injustice. It insists that our tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries. It recognizes the evils of irredeemable currency, but insists that in a return to specie payments care shall be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country or unjustly injure the debtor classes. It appreciates the benefit conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantages over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal and State, and condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing class; hence every just measure that tends to protect them from oppression and to improve their condition and dignify their calling deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbitration and co-operation.

Resolved, That although always constituting a large majority of the American people, agriculturists have never demanded of the Government, State or Federal, any special privileges, have never infested the halls of Congress or Legislature with lobbyists and rings; but, on the contrary, have suffered under unjust and discriminating laws until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our standard to honest efforts to obtain for them the redress of grievances and equal and exact justice.

Resolved, That the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers, who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed, all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

Resolved, That the greatest danger to free institutions is widespreading corruption, which threatens the utter destruction of public virtue. When Credit Mobilier frauds pass unpunished, when those engaged in them are elevated to high official positions, when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased, when immense sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections, when an army of officeholders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections, when barbarities of custom house officers are an established usage, when a ring of plunderers are the recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use, when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention, when Presidential pardons relieve defaulters from punishment and Presidential appointments reward Credit Mobilier and salary-grabbing Congressmen, and when the Executive patronage is generally whitewashing affairs, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions and the fame of a great Republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the Government shall be diminished, that its patronage shall be curtailed and all useless offices abolished, that it shall cease to usurp functions not delegated, but not a title, that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be vigorously punished, and that public virtue shall be upheld and the want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

Resolved, That we condemn, without reserve, the late act of Congress granting additional salaries, as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law or received and retained the money procured thereby, and we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

Resolved, That the act of the President in setting up by the bayonet a Government in Louisiana not chosen by the people, and having no title whatever to wield over them, was a flagrant violation of their rights and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

Resolved, That under the time-honored Democratic banner, with the declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict, and we earnestly appeal to the patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us in terms of perfect equality in the struggle to rescue the Government from the hands of dishonest men, and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

The nomination of Governor being next in order, Wm. Allen, of Ross, was suggested and received with long continued cheering.

Allen was then nominated by acclamation, after which three cheers were given for the nominee.

The following is the full ticket nominated: For Governor, Wm. Allen, of Ross; Lieutenant Governor, Barnabas Burns, of Richland; Supreme Judge, long term—H. C. Whitman, of Hamilton; short term—Chas. H. Scribner, of Lucas; Attorney General, M. A. Daugherty, of Franklin; Treasurer, Geo. Weimer, of Summit; Comptroller, J. A. Newcomer, of Marion; Board of Public Works, Christian Schunck, of Mercer.

Senator Thurman, on being called on, made a few remarks, predicting success, but excused himself from a lengthy speech on account of a severe sore throat.

The Convention then adjourned.

The following telegram was received from Allen in answer to one notifying him of his nomination:

"I accept the nomination, and desire the Convention to accept my gratitude for it. I accept it because the Convention, by bestowing it, expresses the belief that I may be of some service in promoting the success of the great Democratic party, upon whose success and upon that alone rests the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Massachusetts Labor Reform State Convention.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6.—A Labor Reform State Convention was held here to-day, and was slimly attended. Judge Robert Cowley, of Lowell, was chosen Chairman. In the course of his address, he said, after defining the policy to be pursued touching the hours of labor: "It will become our pleasure and our duty to extend our fraternal congratulations to the farmers of the West, and tender to them our best wishes for success in their efforts to procure cheap transportation."

After the appointment of a committee to select a State Committee of Labor Reform and considerable rambling discussion, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series, deprecating policy to be pursued touching the hours of long labor per day of operatives, and asking a pledge of factory operatives to vote only for ten hour men for Representatives and Senators, denouncing the non-attention of Legislatures for the past twenty-five years to petitions to them on the subject of labor reform, denouncing those who voted against the desired legislation, scoring Martin Griffin, Charles B Stickney and N. W. Harmon, accusing them of double-dealing and treachery, and unworthy of support; Isaac Cole, Robt. D. Fuller, Newell Gills, T. F. Packard, G. A. Torrey and Carroe D. Wright as traitors to our cause; that we regard the recent changes made by Governor Washburn in the Bureau of Labor, after his proposition to lift this department to a higher level, as a swindle upon labor organizations of the most atrocious and offensive character, and his renomination by the Republican party, and the indifference of the Democratic organization to this crime against labor, we shall regard as additional evidence that we have nothing whatever to hope from either of these two parties; that they have been captured by the capitalist classes as completely as the Whig and Democratic organizations were controlled by Southern slave owners.

The resolutions were adopted.

After adjournment to dinner noisy conduct took place between the delegates in the hall as to the merits and demerits of General Butler. A little row was imminent, but the efforts of Emma Lane, Secretary of the Crispins' organization, and Mrs. Martha Walbridge proved successful. These were the only ladies present.

The convention reassembled at 2 P. M. The Committees on State Legislation and Finance were appointed. A desultory discussion was indulged in by many members, and but little progress made with the regular business. Great disorder and confusion prevailed, half the Convention being on their feet and claiming the floor.

A resolution was offered that this Convention of workingmen recognize the recent Congressional salary grab as a clear steal, and consider those who voted therefore, and also the President, who lobbied for and signed the bill, as plunderers more worthy of the penitentiary than of public trust.

A resolution to send speakers into manufacturing towns and cities on the ten hour movement was referred to the State Committee.

Mr. Hunt, of Charlestown, offered a resolution condemning E. R. Hoar's decision on the eight hour law, and approving Grant's order on the construction of it, overruling Hoar's decision.

W. F. Griffith, in very severe language, denounced General Grant as a man that had done nothing but injury to the laboring classes. Hunt withdrew the allusion to President Grant, and the resolutions were then passed.

The Convention then adjourned.

A mass meeting but slimly attended was held this evening. It was presided over by Charles Cowley, who took occasion to make favorable mention of General Butler. Remarks were also made by McNell, who suggested a ten cent collection from factory operatives for the purpose of raising three thousand dollars to be devoted to lobby purposes in the Legislature.

Wisconsin German National Constitutional Convention.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—The German National Constitutional State Convention convened this morning, and organized by the election of Conrad Lutz, of Sheboygan, as President, and D. B. Lomenthal, of Jefferson, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted denouncing all sumptuary laws and advocating free trade; deprecating corruption in Government officials, opposing all parties maintained through corruption, in opposition to the ruler's will; condemn the back-pay measures of Congress; believe the Church and State should be kept separate, and endorse the first amendment to the Constitution in that repeal; while they deplore habits of excessive drinking, will oppose laws interfering with the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; oppose consolidation of monopolies; advocate cheap transportation, and believe the State should not legislate to interfere with cities; invite all parties, race or color, to join them.

The organization is to be permanent, to meet annually, to meet on or before the 1st of September. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Constitutional Union in no way or manner will support any political party or candidate for office that does not heartily endorse and advocate the principles of our platform.

There were about seven hundred delegates, of which three hundred and seventy were from this city. To night the delegates are regaling themselves at Quieton's Park.

Virginia Conservative State Convention.

RICHMOND, August 6.—The Conservative State Convention met here to-day. About four hundred delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by R. T. Daniels, Chairman of the State Committee, on whose motion M. G. Harmon was chosen temporary Chairman. A committee consisting of two from each Congressional district was then appointed on credentials. During the absence of the committee, Robert Ould was called upon and addressed the Convention in review of Hughes' speech at Lynchburg.

After a heated debate as to the manner of the formation of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Chair appointed three from each district delegation, with Robert Ould as chairman. The committee thus formed, then retired.

A very decided spirit of antagonism was displayed in the debate by the friends of Gen. J. L. Kemper and Col. Robert E. Withers, two prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Thomas S. Bocock, with a large number of Vice Presidents. Bocock, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention in denunciation of the Republican party and Democratic rule.

After considerable discussion the names of Gen. James L. Kemper and Robert E. Withers were placed in nomination for Governor.

Kentucky Election Returns.

HOPKINSVILLE, August 6.—Evans, the Republican candidate for the Senate, has a majority in the city and county stated at about five hundred and fifty. Parker, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, will have a majority of six hundred. The Republican vote in every precinct shows an increase, while the Democrats fall short. There appeared to be no interest manifested by the Democratic party, many having refused to go to the polls. The Republicans cast the largest ever cast in the county.

New York Colored Republican State Convention.

SARATOGA, August 6.—The Colored Republican State Convention met here to-day. O. C. Gilbert, of Saratoga, was chosen chairman. A motion to form a permanent organization for a year was strenuously opposed by W. H. Johnson and Jas. McCune Smith, and was lost by a vote of 74 to 71. Butler. After prolonged debate the motion was carried.

The convention adjourned to meet in New York City on October 2d.

Ohio Democratic Committees Organizing.

COLUMBUS, August 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee organized by electing A. O. Walling, of Pickaway, Chairman. The Executive Committee organized by appointing John L. Thomson Chairman and E. B. Eskeman Secretary. A ratification meeting was held to-night, and was addressed by a number of speakers.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention to be Held on September 3.

BOSTON, August 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee held a meeting to-day, and assigned September 3 as the time and Worcester as the place for holding the regular State Convention.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 7, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen over the lower lakes and over the Middle States, with southwesterly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather; southwesterly winds, diminished pressure and cloudy weather in northern New England and the St. Lawrence valley; southwesterly winds, warm, partly cloudy weather from Michigan to Iowa, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky; easterly and southeasterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather and rain near the gulf coast in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lake region, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasional local rains.

For the Middle Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the St. Lawrence valley, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather and local rains.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather.

From Iowa to Michigan, and thence to Southern Missouri and Kentucky, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The Mormon Divorce Case.

SALT LAKE, August 6.—A new service was made on Brigham Young in the divorce case last night. The case will be heard to-morrow before Judge Emerson.

—A dispatch from Coffeyville, Kn., says information reached that place yesterday that the Cherokee Indians were having a bloody war among themselves at Cady's Bluff, about thirty-five miles south of there. The trouble grew out of an election held on August 4th, in which what is known as the "Ross faction" came out ahead. The other two factions are termed "Independent" and "Downings." All parties are determined, and the probability is there will be bloody war yet. The latest report says about seventy-five armed men of the Ross faction are lying quiet and awaiting orders. Their opponents declare their determination to continue the fight.

—London papers at hand state that the case of Sayalan Khan against Baron de Reuter was disposed of by the Lord Chancellor, who said the Court could certainly not deal with an alleged fraud committed upon foreign governments. Every allegation which ought to be in a bill to support it was here wanting, while everything necessary to destroy it appeared, and a demurrer must therefore be allowed on the usual terms.

—The somewhat noted Kansas trotting stallion Smuggler arrived in St. Louis yesterday, on his way east, in charge of his owner, W. S. Pugh, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kansas. This horse is only seven years old, was bred in Ohio, sired by Blance H., by Cadmus, the sire of the famous pacing mare Pocahontas.

—The fourth Kentucky lunatic asylum, situated

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873.

Bonds at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

J. LATHROP MOTLEY, the historian, has been stricken with apoplexy, depriving him of the use of his right side.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Mechanics' High School, and a number of gentlemen interested in the subject of education, was held at Harrisburg on Tuesday. The result, after considerable discussion, was the adoption of a resolution to call upon different cities and towns for information as to what they will do to favor the location of the school in their midst.

THE second successful trip of the "Pennsylvania" from Philadelphia to Liverpool, and the proposed sailing of the "Ohio" today speaks well for the commercial prospects of Philadelphia. These vessels commanded, at the outset, a fine trade, both in passengers and freight, and the prospects of the line are very flattering. The *Press* speaks of the time when Philadelphia was the foremost commercial city of the country, and believes the time is near when she will resume her old position. So mote it be.

HAVE we Italian padroni in our city? It looks very much like it. We saw yesterday, on Smithfield street, a man leading a little boy by the hand, the boy having a violin under his arm. They were, unmistakably, Italians. This child-slavery is so horrible, that every effort should be put forth to break it up. At the East, the mere presence of these persons, following their avocation, is regarded as sufficient to warrant arrest. Should the evil develop in this city, we hope an an example of the offending parties will be promptly made.

THE explanation that comes from Washington, that the repurchase, by the Government, of the Fort Snelling reservation, was recommended by certain army officers, of high character, does not seem to us to at all relieve the dishonor of Floyd in making the original sale. If the facts are as stated, that the sale was made to Steele in violation of the terms prescribed by Congress, it was unlawful, and the validity of the title should be contested. If, however, it was properly consummated, there is nothing left, of course, to the Government but to pocket its loss with the best possible grace.

MUCH agitation prevails in France, growing out of political discussions. It is rumored and denied as well, that the Orleanists and Bourbons have effected a political union. It is also declared that Eugenie has completed an arrangement with Marshal MacMahon, whereby the Prince Imperial is to be placed on the throne, subject to a plebiscite, about a year hence, on his attaining his majority. The plan is, to have him marry the daughter of the Marshal. Thiers declares that the Republic will stand, despite these various intrigues. Thus there is abundant agitation, but of an exceedingly indefinite character.

THE English Parliament, just before it closed its sessions for the year, was agitated over a proposed amendment of "the Crown and Private Estates Act," which has reference to the manner in which the English sovereign shall dispose of her wealth. By usage, rather than law, the funds derived from Parliament may not be diverted by the Queen to other parties, but must be used for the maintenance of the royal estate. Her private property, however, may be disposed of by will. It seems, however, that when Prince Albert died, he left certain properties to the Queen, but with an injunction against her bestowing them on the Prince of Wales, who was not in favor with his father. The amendment proposed looked to giving the Queen liberty in the disposal of real estate. Now she may sell it and give the money to the Prince, and he repurchase it, but under the amended law she may do it direct.

THE merchants of the country are evidently controlling their purchases abroad, so as to conform to the demand at home. The imports, at New York, of foreign dry goods for July, were one and a half millions below the figures for the corresponding month last year. The total imports of foreign dry goods at that port since January 1 is about thirteen millions below the corresponding figures of last year, and five and a half millions below the corresponding total for 1871. The stock in bond has decreased on the whole since the beginning of the year. The total entered to the 1st instant was $48,453,381, against $55,328,-221 to same time last year, the total withdrawn in same time was $25,023,409, against $21,349,400 to same date last year. The total thrown on the market to the 1st instant was $73,476,791, against $76,677,-621 to same time in 1872. The total entered port was $73,638,272, against $85,-377,426. The dry goods trade has been much depressed, and many eyes are watching the current of imports, especially in this class of foreign products. Still, it is believed a moderately active trade will be had during the Fall.

JOSEPH ARCH, the originator and promoter of Trades Unions among the agricultural laborers of England, proposes to visit this country, to investigate the condition of labor here, and if his impressions are of a favorable character, he proposes to bring over the oppressed English laborers, in large numbers, to settle on our soil. He deserves a cordial welcome. He is an earnest, fearless, honest man, thoroughly devoted to the oppressed workingmen. We believe his visit here will be attended with good results. He will find many acres of land awaiting brawny muscles and stout hearts to conquer them; he will find the wages of farm laborers at least threefold those paid in England; he will find "peasant proprietors" spread all over the length and breadth of the continent; he will find the farm hands living, almost without solitary exception, in absolute comfort, often in the houses of their employers, and eating their food—the same food as the family—side by side with their employers, off a common table; he will find the children of the farm laborers in the same school with those of the lawyer, the minister, the doctor, the merchant, and the wealthy owner of great estates; as he himself says he hopes to do, he will certainly find America to be a country "where the son of the poor man could sit down by the children of the rich, write on the same slate, and read out of the same book, and where they could have full electoral power."

A FEW DAYS since we had the curious fortune to meet two persons, just from New Orleans, who represented the two extremes of society and political opinion. One was a Massachusetts man, originally, and now one of the six Division Superintendents of Schools, and we judged him, from appearance, to occupy a medium position in life. The other was a member of the Spanish class of New Orleans, his ancestors having settled there during the times of the Spanish rule. The Superintendent is a decided Republican, a believer in the Kellogg government, and in the future of Louisiana and New Orleans. The other was on his way to Boston, to ascertain whether he could find there an agreeable location for his family. He regards the future of Louisiana as dark and gloomy, and proposes to sell out his property, at a heavy loss, and with lessened fortune to locate where he may quietly educate his children. Both these gentlemen agreed on one point—that the great need of Louisiana to-day is, the pacification of her troubles, and the concentration of effort toward the payment of debt and the reduction of taxation. At the present, there is a vast number of houses in New Orleans, which cannot be rented for the taxes. Taxation is so high, owing to the enormous State debt, that property has fallen off in value from sixty to seventy per cent. An instance in point was mentioned. A house which cost, a few years since, $15,000 was offered for sale in May last, and the best bid that could be obtained was $5,000, on five years credit. The proposition put forth by Beauregard and Marks, to have the people unite and select officers who would serve the State without pay, and to avoid further political wranglings, it was conceded, is the very thing Louisiana and particularly New Orleans needs. But the jealousies, and hot blood, and family and race pride are against the plan proposed, and for the present, it must be deferred. The Kellogg Government, it is admitted, is earnestly seeking to do what it can to meet the demands of the times, but having come into power in the midst of intense political strife, it cannot command the kindly regard of certain classes. All this is unfortunate. But while the remedy is in the hands of the people, it is particularly unfortunate that they do not yield prejudice to necessity.

BUTLER'S DEFENSE.

Whatever else may be said of General Butler, he cannot be charged with either flinching public censure, or with dodging the responsibility that attaches to his acts. We have regretted as much as any, his course on the salary grab, yet we do not join in the indiscriminate denunciation of the man. General Butler is possessed of first class executive ability, but we believe him to be possessed of qualities which militate against his legislative traits. In the one case, clear perception, firmness, force, and ready tact, are the essential qualities; in the other, a careful consideration of the views of the people, their rights, and even of abstract moral right, are essentials. While it is generally true that law is merely the embodiment of the wishes and sentiments of the people, and should be, it is also true that there should be embodied in every law enacted, rigid and impartial justice. Hence the qualities necessary for a law-maker are not, always, essential for an executive officer. General Butler has proven himself to be a remarkably thorough administrator of law. His rule in New Orleans was remarkable in itself, and as beneficial as it was remarkable. It established his reputation as an executive officer.

He is a candidate for nomination as Governor of Massachusetts, an executive office. He is a positive man, and has pronounced enemies. Every available weapon of attack is, of course, made use of, and for this purpose the salary grab is a very convenient affair. Full of pluck, and disdaining subterfuge, or dodging, General Butler publishes a defence of the measure. It is rather pugilistic for his immediate advantage. But it probably makes the best showing the subject admits of. We rather regret the question, which is germane to a legislative or Congressional nomination, should be brought in on a Gubernatorial issue. The principle on which it is done is, that the salary grab is wrong in itself, and that the person who could originate and push through Congress a measure of that sort is not to be trusted anywhere. Hence the salary grab question comes to the front, and Butler accepts all the responsibility that attaches to him, and meets the issue with an open defence.

He claims that the principle involved in the entire back pay business was that of equalization—the idea being to make salaries to correspond with changed circumstances, and, on the parts of the members, equal with each other. So far as the increase of the President's salary is concerned, he claims that if the difference in wealth, population and prices were taken into account, Grant's salary should be $275,000 to equal that paid President Washington. So far as members of Congress are concerned, he claims that the new bill abolishes mileage, and thus reduces the pay of some members quite fifty per cent., while it raises that of others to a like amount. It also abolishes all allowances in the shape of stationery and newspapers, as well as franking, so that, instead of it being true that every Congressman voted himself five thousand dollars additional pay, there has not been, in reality, more than one thousand dollars a year added, if so much. Considering that the services of an efficient agent of a manufacturing establishment of any considerable capital cannot be had for less than seventy-five hundred dollars a year—while our railroads pay twenty-five thousand for their Presidents—the General cannot see how this increase can be deemed too large by any right-minded man.

A prominent feature of the defence, is in the elaboration of what may be termed the precedents. He claims that the custom of making increase of salaries retroactive has been quite uniform. He points to Vice President Wilson, the Washburnes, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, A. H. Rice, General Farnsworth, and Henry J. Raymond as having voted for and received back pay in 1866. So far as the principle is concerned, he claims that from the beginning of the Government to the present hour, every State Legislature and every Congress which has increased the salary of its members, has made that increase back to the beginning of their services; that every executive officer, every Judge on the bench in Massachusetts, when his salary was increased, has always taken back pay; that the soldiers petitioned Congress to give them increased pay and bounty, and that Congress gave it, although in so doing they voted them back pay; that the mechanics in the Government employ, before the eight-hour law was put in operation, by the President's proclamation, petitioned Congress to have increased back pay; and, therefore, if the members of the present Congress are back pay grabbers, thieves and robbers, so also have been all the illustrious Statesmen of the past, from Washington to Grant, who accepted increased pay, as well as the purest of the Judiciary, the most beloved of the executives, the bravest of the soldiers, and the working men.

He utterly repudiates the idea that the contract theory is against either the increase of salary, or the acceptance of back pay. His stroke at the newspaper correspondents is certainly timely and pertinent, whatever the effect may be on his own fortunes. These correspondents, many of them, secure clerkships of committees. Of these newspaper clerks, the General says:

"Let me state further, what is within my personal knowledge, that these very clerks were upon the floor of the House when the bill giving them back pay was under consideration, lobbying furiously, and exhibiting most nervous fears lest it should fail. And, although, by their calumnies and slanders, these newspapers have frightened a few men who, I believe, mistake cowardice for conscience—against their better judgment, for some of them voted and spoke for the increase of salary—into sending back their increased salary into the Treasury, yet, if any newspaper man has sent any part of his back pay into the Treasury, he has not made himself visible to the naked eye."

Whatever may be said of the general merits of the defence made, this closing item will meet very general commendation. There are two classes of cowards,—those who, having advocated and voted for back pay, have been frightened into returning it, and worst of all, those who, having lobbied for and received it, now turn around and abuse their fellow-thieves. Lowest of all in this back pay business are the newspaper men.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are over ten thousand watering place hotels and Summer boarding houses in the Northern and Eastern States.

IN Chicago on Tuesday night, John Hoffert, stabbed, it is thought fatally, William Cottrell, who had usurped Hoffert's place as the head of his family.

A DISPATCH from Vienna says the interview between Counts De Chambord and De Paris was most cordial, and the political situation in France was not alluded to.

THE American plug hat is used to measure potatoes in by the Sandwich Islanders, while in San Domingo it serves as a nest for sitting hens. It is pleasant to know that somebody has found a use for the ugly things.

ALONZO J. NICHOLS, a fireman on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, was run over and instantly killed last Tuesday evening by a switch engine in the yard of the company in the northern part of St. Louis.

A FATHER in Wilmington, Del., who took a great dislike to one of his children that was "reel-footed"—having feet turned out—was arrested last week for endeavoring to persuade his wife to assist him in poisoning it.

A GENTLEMAN from Carlinsville, Illinois, says a man who refused to give his name or antecedents, was arrested in that city on Monday on suspicion of being one of the party who recently robbed the railroad train in Iowa.

BASKING sharks are said to be numerous this season along the shores of the Island of Anticosti. This kind of shark has an unfishlike way of rolling itself on to the beach, where it will remain enjoying a sun-bath for a long time.

THE number of deaths in Chicago during the past week was three hundred and twenty-two, a decrease of thirty from the previous week. Ninety-six deaths are reported from cholera infantum, nineteen from cholera morbus, and twenty-six from diarrhœa.

DIO LEWIS convulsed a Utica audience lately by some advice to married men. He was talking about the eye. To the unfortunate benedicts he said: "Gaze into your wife's eye closely and you will see yourself looking exceedingly small." The illustration took immensely.

AN effort is making to procure a public reception for Joseph A. Rich, head of the English Agricultural movement, who is expected in this country this month, to see for himself if skilled farm servants are wanted, and if so, to provide for their transportation hither.

MR. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is furiously dissatisfied with the manner in which the contractor of the new mint in San Francisco performed the work. Fraud is charged in the contract of furnishing stone and other materials. It is believed an investigation will be ordered.

TURKISH finance does not usually afford examples for the contemplation of Caucasian capitalists, but it may be noted that in the negotiation of the new loan for $75,-000,000 just completed by the Sultan, all provision for syndicate charges or bankers' commissions is expressly disallowed. The bonds are to be issued at 54, and will bear interest at 6 per cent.

THE loss to the people of Portland, Oregon, is relatively greater than that of any of the recent large fires to the people of the burned cities. Aid is asked from the Eastern States; and we trust that it will be promptly given. The families made houseless by this disaster were those of working people; and, in many instances, probably, they lost their means of labor.

THE London *Times* thinks that "the Shah will have no difficulty in understanding and remembering that he has seen the most powerful navy in the world." The *Times* evidently forgets the United States navy. It is true the United Stated navy doesn't amount to much, so far as ships are concerned; but with Robeson in command of our old tubs in a fight, the combined navy of Europe would hardly afford us any amusement at all.

AT Newport, the surf bathes the languor from weary frames, the sun brings a tint of color to faded cheeks, the salt breath of the ocean wafts every care away. This is the "land where 'tis always afternoon, the drowsy lullaby of the sea rocks every sense to peace and rest." It is impossible to be anxious,

'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true,
As for grass to be green or skies to be blue,
'Tis the natural way of living.

IN a certain town in Vermont, several instances have lately occurred where husbands who have lost their wives have married again within six to twelve weeks; hence a good deal of neighborhood gossip, particularly among some of those women who "still live." One of these, Mrs. B——, at a quilting the other day, said: "I do hope I may be spared till Summer, for then I may have tombstones over my grave before my man gets tied up again!"

THE grasshopper has become a burden in Iowa. He settles on the potatoes and the peas, and even the Lima beans, and when he has consumed the latter, he deliberately pulls up the poles and swallows them. He eats the rail fences and barks the trees, and even digests grindstones and watermelons. He fills the balmy morning air with "countless millions" of wings, and makes a buzzing like to a moving army or a lady's tea party. The prospect is not encouraging.

THE Navy Department has received a dispatch from Captain Wells, commanding the Shenandoah, dated Cadiz, August 5th, which says that Cadiz is in possession of the Government forces. The insurgents surrendered without fighting, and the city is quiet. He says nothing about his conduct in that port. The Department does not credit the telegraphic statement of the 4th inst. that he had ordered the Spanish insurgent frigate Villa De Madrid to abstain from hostilities, and that that vessel remained at anchor under the guns of the Shenandoah.

FROM Southern Russia and the Caucasus it is reported that the crops are suffering from drought, and the returns will, it is feared, be much below the calculations made a month ago. In Hungary and Servia the prospects of the forthcoming harvest are not so bright on account of the light rainfall which has taken place within the last few weeks. In Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Anatolia, however, the country promises well, and, in the event of no disaster occurring, the crops are expected to be equal to, if not in excess of, the previous year.

AN international corn and seed market is to be held at Vienna on the 5th and 6th of August, under the management of the Board of Directors of the Vienna Corn Exchange. The prospectus states that the period fixed occurs at the time of the year when in Austro-Hungary, as well as in the greater part of Europe in general, the harvest is finished, and when the meeting of a large number of persons familiar with the agricultural affairs of the different countries will render it possible for them to become acquainted with the yield of the harvests of the great producing and consuming districts of the world.

A LONDON special says the Parliamentary election at Greenwich to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir David Salomons, resulted in a Conservative triumph, Mr. Boord, a London distiller, being returned. This is the first instance since 1852 of a Conservative candidate being elected for the borough, and the result is accepted as an almost certain indication that the Conservatives will return to power after the approaching general election, with a fair working majority. It is already stated that Gladstone will not seek a re-election at the hands of his Greenwich constituents, and contemplates retiring finally from Parliamentary life.

A WHITE ROBIN is a bird no oftener seen than a "white blackbird," but one of these veritable nondescripts is now in possession of Mr. C. H. Ewell, of Rocky Nook, Plymouth, Mass. The parent bird had built near his residence, but no notice had been taken of the little family until a few days since, as Mr. Ewell was passing under the tree, the young bird became alarmed and took to flight. Noticing the strange appearance of this particular bird, Mr. Ewell secured him, and now has him caged—a study for naturalists and a wonder for those who have never before seen the like. The bird appears in all respects like a robin with the exception of the plumage, which is entirely white.

ON the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, near Napierville, on Tuesday, the locomotive of a passenger train ran into the rear end of a stock train, smashing the caboose car into fragments, and instantly killing Arthur Briggs, conductor of the freight train, and a drover whose name was not learned, and dangerously injuring J. G. Morrow, a cattle dealer of Afton, Iowa. The brakeman and several other drovers were in the caboose, but escaped with slight hurts. No one on the passenger train was injured. The accident appears to have been caused by the neglect of the passenger conductor to notify his engineer that the freight train was ahead of them, and a curve of the road hid the latter from the sight of the engineer until it was too late to prevent the collision.

PRENTICE MULFORD thus writes of his experience at the Vienna Exposition: "Of course I got lost. I couldn't find the 'Ausgang.' This, in German, means the 'git out place.' I must have walked seven miles in that maze of buildings, before the 'Ausgang' presented itself. I knew that it would come sooner or later. I knew that if I simply stopped and stood still the 'Ausgang' would come round where I stood. I think about five hundred other people were similarly lost, for they kept coming up to me and inquiring in all sorts of languages where the 'Ausgang' was. I said to them, 'I am simply a fellow-worm of the dust, like yourself. Yesterday, or the day before yesterday, or last week, or maybe last year, I managed with a great deal of difficulty to get in here, and I've been wandering around ever since, trying to get out. Some said 'Yaw,' and some said 'No.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Carbon county Democratic Convention will be held on Monday, August 18.

HON. EUGENE WILSON is spoken of as the probable Democratic nominee for Governor of Minnesota.

THE Hon. Richard Coke, formerly of Virginia, is mentioned as the probable Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas.

KEMPER will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia against Col. R. W. Hughes, and a recent Richmond correspondent says that the latter is sure to win.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the 18th instant, and the Democratic State Convention will meet at Wilkesbarre on the 27th instant.

IN Crawford county the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have effected a union of their respective organizations, and will hold a joint convention to nominate a county ticket on September 2.

C. P. RAMSDELL, nominated on the Republican State ticket of Virginia as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a native and former resident of Pennsylvania. He represented Venango county in the House of Representatives once or twice, and was Assistant Clerk of the Senate for several years.

THE Boston *Herald*, commenting upon Gen. Butler's quietness upon a recent occasion, reminds him that audacity is his best hold, and that he cannot succeed in enacting the part of an oyster, adding the exhortation, "Awake, my Benjamin, and tune thy lyre anew!" This is a trifle obscure. Is his organ a lyre?

COLONEL HUGHES, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, Representative Platt, Mayor Carter, and L. H. Chandler, also of that State, had an interview yesterday with President Grant and afterwards called on the Postmaster General and other heads of Departments. Their business was of a political character, involving appointments to office.

THE Chicago *Times* sees in the "grange system" of electing delegates to the Farmers' Convention a decided improvement on the caucus, and thinks that "if the farmers' movement should cause the club system to take the place of the caucus system, it would, even if it should accomplish no more, be a movement of immense influence for good in our politics.

SENATOR MORTON has addressed notes to his associates on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointing a full meeting of that Committee in New York city, on the first of October, for the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution which shall effect a change in the mode of electing the President and Vice President. It is intended to give the sessions of the committee in New York a public character, and several leading constitutional lawyers and writers on this special subject will be invited to address the committee.

THE following is a corrected list of the nominees of the Republican party of Lancaster county voted for at the primary election held on Saturday, August 2, 1873: Associate Judge, John J. Libhart; Assembly, Amos H. Mylin, H. H. Tshudy, Julius L. Shuman; Recorder, Peter Diffenbaugh; County Treasurer, Thomas Furniss; County Commissioner, James Wood; Jury Commissioner, Luther Richards; Director of Poor, John J. Frey, David Landis; Prison Keeper, John P. Weise; Prison Inspectors, Almus H. Brubaker, Isaac H. Shaeffer; County Solicitor, B. C. Kready; County Auditor, Dan'l M. Eby; Delegates to State Convention, E. McMellen, J. C. Muhlenberg, George Pierce, John M. Stehman; Judge of Supreme Court, William Butler; State Treasurer, R. W. Mackey.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, having been called to account for alleged infidelity and treachery to the Democratic party, announces that it owes no allegiance to that dynasty and will pay none. "Fortunately," it says, "we do not need to look to politicians of any creed for maintenance; and in declaring an independence of existing parties we mean and expect to receive the slurs and ridicule of party tools and servants, because whenever we shall speak of political subjects our arguments and suggestions will be addressed to intelligent, sensible, practical citizens, lovers of their State and country, and not to blind, unthinking followers of selfish demagogues. We do *not* seek to lead the Democratic party. We do not pretend to speak for it. We do not yearn to be with the majority, except where the majority is right."

PERSONAL.

JAMES WATSON WEBB and family are at Spa, Germany.

THE Bishop of Ely will succeed the late Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is now at his summer residence in West Cummington.

MINISTER J. R'SSEL JONES, though still ill, has returned to his post in Brussels from Paris.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, commanding the European station, was at Trieste in the Wabash on the 17th.

THE Pope has advised some French pilgrims not to visit Rome, as they would be subjected to insults and outrages there.

A SON of General W. T. Sherman is at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, with a party of friends, having performed the journey from Washington city to that place on horseback.

IT is reported that Mr. L. A. Torrens, of Bangor, has instituted a libel suit for $10,-000 against Mr. Barry, of Boston, on account of matters brought out in the late Barry divorce case.

BARON VON RHADEN, who will contest in Berlin the divorce granted Lucca by a New York court, is an adventurer whose whole fortune is his title. He had cruelly abused the gifted prima donna and squandered her earnings.

GREGORY ARISTARCHI BEY, the new Turkish Minister to Washington, is recovered from his second attack of opthalmia, and is about to start for this country to relieve Blacque Bey. His salary has been fixed at two hundred and fifty pounds, Turkish money.

AMONG the pilgrims to Newport last week were Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral James, Commodores Almy, Ammon and Rodgers, General George B. McClellan, Surgeon General Palmer, David Dudley Field, Baron de Sachs, General Hawley and Governor Ingersoll.

MR. J. READ PEMBER, a well-known phonographer, of Randolph, Vt., has recently secured a patent for a "type-writing machine," by the aid of which he hopes it will be possible to print seventy-five words a minute, which is a much faster rate of production than has hitherto been obtained by any other copying machine.

IN connection with the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess it may be interesting to recall the facts that it is simply impossible, under the Russian law, for a member of the imperial family of Russia to change the profession of the Greek faith, and that it is equally impossible for any of the Queen's sons to be anything but Protestants without surrendering their right of succession. There is no legal objection to an English Prince or Princess marrying a personage of the Greek faith; but by marriage with a Catholic the right of succession would at once be forfeited.

THE following Pittsburghers are on the way to Europe: Wm. J. Lowery and wife, Mrs. Ann Evans, James Miles, Rev. J. S. McKeee, Miss M. P. Semple, Mrs. M. J. Bell and son, Mr. Peter Campbell, wife and four children, Mr. John Watson, wife and two children, Alex. Campbell and wife, Mrs. Isabella Jones, Mr. Robert Barthgate, wife and child, George Robinson, Edward Loisey, John Pearson, wife and six children, John Bishop, Edw. Baldwin; Thos. Peak; George Brown, wife and four children, Thomas McLaughlin, Wm. M. Darlington, James S. Patterson, and Andrew McComb.

AMONG the latest arrivals of Pittsburghers at Bedford Springs are the following:—Dr. James King and daughter, Mrs. Denny and sons, Miss Spring, John H. Page, Paul Hugus and family, C. W. Phillips, Mrs. C. B. Seely and sons, Miss Newmeyer, Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Stuckenberg, Mr. Bates, Dr. Marchand and family, S. C. Burnside, C. S. Alger, C. M. Atkins, J. S. Murray, W. A. Dickey, L. A. Clouse and wife, W. E. Giles, J. B. Dodge, Mrs. A. E. Mason, S. Hopkins, Miss Marchland, Edward Hughes, Matthew Graff and family, Henry Hays and family, Mr. S. A. Purviance and family, Miss McCandless, Mrs. John P. Penney, Judge Sterritt and Mr. G. Watson.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folmsbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

This finest summer tonic known. No family should be without it during the summer months.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, new goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

MRS. S. A. Wanner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray, and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "here and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, by

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Sad Case of Poetry.

One of the saddest cases of poetry of which we have heard is that of a young lady in Missouri. A short time ago she found it impossible either to eat or sleep, and for ten days remained in that unpleasant state. Strange to say, the moment she was attacked she began to speak in rhyme. Every sentence uttered by those afflicted lips was rich with sweetest melody and measure. Ordinary affairs she turned into extraordinary verse—for instance: "Dearest Ma, list to your daughter, Give her, O give, a drink of waughter;" and so on. These charming rhymes were made with no sort of effort at all, but just tumbled out, as it were, with startling rapidity and precision. Some of them, we are told, were extremely beautiful. Alarmed by so dreadful an illness, all the nearest physicians were summoned by her heart-broken parents; each prescribed a different opiate, and by this means poetry was conquered; she slept—her life was saved. Less serious cases of this fearful disease have been known—none before so persistent and absorbing as this.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Toughest of Cats.

There is a man on Franklin street who has been engaged in the past two months in a mighty effort to kill a cat. In that time that unfortunate animal has explored the bottom of every sheet and stream of water within six miles of Danbury, has had an unintentional taste of the several new varieties of powder, and has got so it can tell in the dark, without looking around, the difference between a half brick and a whole one. The man himself hasn't got a whole piece of clothing in his wardrobe, and has almost entirely lost the use of one leg from rheumatism contracted while drowning the cat, and has more scratches on him than the survivor of four wives. His aged father says he will take a chair out in the yard on a pleasant afternoon, and will sit there for two hours at a time and look at that cat and swear.—*Danbury News.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins,
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson,
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL MCGOMEE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

Why Do Consumptives Die?

The first blow against any enemy with which we have to contend is always an important one; hence the consumptive who puts off to a distant day the necessary treatment to effect a cure, will not only lose valuable time, but will also incur the risks of a fatal termination. Yet ever since the introduction of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure this hitherto fatal disease is shorn of more than half its terrors. The reason then why consumptives die, may be found in the fact that they do not begin the treatment early enough. The disease has oftentimes made sad ravages in the lung tissue before any treatment, but when a cure has been instituted, and we need not marvel, such being the case at the many fatal terminations. If you look for a cure begin in time. Do not wait until the other vital organs have felt the baneful influence of the lung malady. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured very many bad cases, and should a cure be possible will always effect it, but that does not furnish grounds for criminal neglect, when a remedy of such great power is so easily obtainable. Dr. Keyser is a regularly educated physician and has given to the world in his Lung Cure, a boon of priceless value, not only in consumption, but in a score of chronic maladies which have been the source of much individual suffering and the bane of many a household. The Doctor's treatise should be read by all. It may be had by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his principal office, 167 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je28

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
500 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
128 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery of JAS. A. KENNAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Prints, 6 1-4c.
Fine Cloths, good styles, fast colors.
Prints, 8 1-3c.
Extra quality and styles, fast colors.
Prints, 10c.
The very best makes and newest styles.
4-4 Percales, 12 1-2c.
Elegant and choicest styles.
Bleached Shirting, 10c,
Extra quality, shirting width.
4-4 Bleached Shirting, 10c.
A very great bargain.
4-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 10c.
Really worth 12½c.
4-4 Bleached Shirting.
An uncommon bargain.
Russia Crash 10c.
Another very great bargain.
4-4 Barred Flannels, 25c.
The regular 37½c quality.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Closing-out Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN.

BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS.
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Cresson Springs!
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
Parties wishing to engage rooms or make inquiries in regard to terms, &c., will please address,
G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
je3:d79 or

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Agency conducted for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Coupons and Dividends Collected. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW L. MCFARLAND, President.
SAM'L A. LOBB, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

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Asa Tuttle, Jr., J. F. Smith,
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Frank Ellis, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Lobb.

JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise said accounts to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Cashier.
GEORGE CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. R. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1873.

The money market remains easy, without any noticeable change in the leading features. There is no abundant supply of money for first-class borrowers at 6@10 per cent. per annum. Real estate and local securities continue quiet and unchanged.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	119¾	119¾
5-20 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865, new	117¾	117¾
" 1867	118¾	118¾
" 1868	118¼	118¼
" 1868, new.	117¾	117¾
" 1865—coupons.	118	118¼
10-40s ex. coupons	115	115¼
7-30s ex. coupons	105	105¼
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Five & per cents ex. coupons	114¼	114¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105¾	106
Erie	30¾	30¾
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	31¾
St. Paul	52¾	52¾
Do. preferred	75¾	75¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	96	96
North Western Common	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89¾
Pacific Mail	28	28
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	9 8
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	33¼
Fort Wayne	132¾	132¾
Chicago & Alton	109¾	110

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	55½	55½
Erie	30¾	30¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123
Cam. & Amboy	129¾	129¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Pittsburgh 4s	72	72
Reading, Valley 7-30	97	97
Central Transportation	47	47

The Philadelphia "Ledger" says the bank returns for the past week were very satisfactory. They showed the legal reserve show an increase of $211,853, and the deposits and circulation an increase of $1,111,000. In regard to cases brought to demand liabilities these figures show increased strength. There is a slight falling off in specie, but the total is $77,350. The bullion at bank, as evidenced by the operations of the Chestnut House, was also less, the clearings for the week having been $11,000,000, while the balances increased $558,397. Call loans continue to be made upon approved collaterals at 5 per cent., and prime commercial paper is easily negotiated at 7@7½ per cent. per annum. The various grades of this paper command 8@9 for the best, the most of bill brokers at rates ranging from 8½ to 10 per cent. for first-class three and four months' paper, and 12@15 for second grades.

The Boston "Globe" says the demand for call loans is unusually light, and the leading houses are not overcrowded with paper. What is needed to improve the banks there is but little borrowing. Money is the figure when such accommodation is requested. On mercantile paper rates remain precisely as previously quoted, and there is no pressure to sell.

The Chicago "Journal" says rates remain steady and unchanged at 8 to 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, the former rate to customers, the latter on demand loans. Rates on exchange firm but quotably unchanged at ¼ to ⅝ ₩ cent. But little doing in the way of receipt or shipment of currency to or from the east, and the movement of currency to handle the crops is not moving freely, enough as yet to require any great amount of funds to be sent to the country. The mass of exporting and iron interests continue the usual applications for discounts, but grain shippers and the other leading interests of the city become more dependent upon the banks as business progresses.

The Chicago "Tribune" says some few of the banks report reasonable discounts, but as a whole the demand for money is exceeding dull. It must cause them great trouble to lend their funds for a few days or weeks, rather than to make concessions on rates, while others would make concessions on rates, while others would make concessions on rates, while others would

HOME NEWS.

Fire at Wildwood.

The residence of Mr. J. Ewalle, at Wildwood station, was destroyed by fire at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, with all its furniture and contents. The building belonged to Messrs. Kier, Foster and Kier. It is partially insured.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Cuba, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Cimbria, at New York; Another line steamer Europa, at New York; Another line steamer Potomac, at New York; Ballin Lloyd line steamer Humboldt, at Havre; White Star line steamer Gaelic, at Queenstown.

Extensive Purchase.

The Trustees of Union Dale Cemetery have purchased the extensive and beautiful grounds of ex Sheriff Fleming adjoining the Cemetery, and will, in a short time, afford the public a rare opportunity to select lots for sepulchural purposes. The charter of this Cemetery requires every dollar from the sale of lots to be spent in beautifying the grounds, and in making permanent improvements. No more secure and lovely place than this can be found for the repose of the dead.

The Purchase of Stolen Iron.

The indications are that the thieves who are so constantly stealing iron from the mills along the river sides will not find ready purchasers for their stolen property. At the hearing on Tuesday before Deputy Mayor Nichols, in the case of the Union Iron mills vs. Heinrich, there was a disposition shown to ferret out the guilty parties who encourage the larceny of old iron by purchasing it from the thieves. Heinrich was charged with this offense, and although there was not sufficient evidence adduced to criminate him upon this charge the Deputy Mayor thought the facts warranted his being held for appearance at Court, and he was accordingly bound over in the sum of $500 for trial. Heinrich, it was thought, had previously bought stolen property of this character from a number of boys who were defendants in the above case.

Oil Suit Settled.

The following we take from the Oil City *Derrick*:

We hear it reported that the pipe-line suit between Fisher Brothers and Vandergraft & Forman has been compromised. The suit involved the possession and regulation of the Fairview Pipe-Line, and adjustment of its earnings for several months past. It will be remembered that a bill in equity was filed by the Fisher Brothers, and the appointment of a receiver for the pipe line asked for; that the prayer for a receiver was granted. The decision of the Court on the complaint set forth in the bill was withheld, it is said, in order to give the parties a chance to settle between themselves. This they have, it seems, been happily able to do. It is understood that the basis of the settlement is the payment to Fisher Brothers of $50,000 for their interest in the property, franchises and earnings of the pipe line. Both parties are to be congratulated on having arrived at an equitable compromise, thus saving the costs, delays and bitterness of a protracted litigation.

Letters Held for Postage.

Caldwaller, Mary New Waterford, Ohio, 3c; Crandell, C. W. Alton, Ills., 3c; Dinnell, Jacob B. Covode P. O., Pa., 3c; Davis, Asa Peter bor. N. H., 2c; Dodge, Miss Louisa North Turner Bridge, Maine, 3c; Eakin, Mrs. Lizzie N. Mercer, Pa., 3c; Fletcher, N. S. East Duxfield, Maine, 3c; Gans, Mrs. I. B. Morras X Roads, Pa., 3c; Goodman, David Milford, N. H., 3c; Hayden, Hannah Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Mathews, Miss Mittsport P. O., Ohio, 3c; Myers, Miss Julie Philn., Pa., 3c; Marsh, Emma Rochester, N. Y., 3c; Mody, Samuel Cincinnati, O., 3c; Newton, G. A., Grafton, W. T., 3c; Pitkins & Brooks, Chicago, Ills., 3c; Parker, Mrs. Jane East Liverpool, Ohio, 3c; Sutler, Miss Olga Falasville, Ohio, 3c; Tuttler, Mrs. A. Scottsville, Va., 3c; Ten Broeck, Rev. W. P. La Cross, Wis., 1c; Williams, Mrs. Jas. G. Wellsville, O., 3c; Waterhouse, Mrs. Sarah, Pa., 3c; Winkle, H. S. Springfield, Mo., 3c.

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Crushed to Death.

Wilson Logan, foreman of the quarry at Morgauza farm, near Canonsburg, met with a distressing accident at Mansfield, on Tuesday evening, which resulted in his death. He was to have been married to-day and had been in the city making purchases for the occasion. Upon his return home on Tuesday evening, on the Washington accommodation train, the accident took place. While Mr. Logan he got off the train, and when it was backing down from the water tanks, attempted to get aboard again, but in so doing he was swung around from the car which he had hold of, and caught between it and a freight car standing on a siding. He was jammed between these two cars and rolled along for a distance of twenty feet, his body being horribly crushed. His almost lifeless form when rescued, contained signs of life for a few moments, and then became a mutilated mass. Deceased was twenty-six years of age. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Cholera in the City.

The following is the statement of a number of physicians in regard to the appearance of cholera, from which Mrs. Mooney died on Tuesday, and whose husband is now suffering from the same disease. He is not expected to live:

"It is the unanimous opinion of Drs. Hamilton, Stevenson, Gallaher and others, that the two cases (Mr. and Mrs. Mooney) below Temperanceville are cases of *genuine epidemic cholera*. These are the only cases yet reported, and there need be no occasion for alarm. The house where the cases occurred is on the river road, about 500 yards outside of the limits of the city. Although outside of the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, the Board will endeavor to stamp out the disease at once.

Everything capable of conveying infection will be destroyed, and the houses immediately disinfected. It may be proper to state that Mr. and Mrs. Mooney have but lately come here from Dauphin, Pa., and probably brought the disease with them. W. SELWYN,

Physician to the Board of Health

Taken for a Burglar.

Suwickly is so agitated over the numerous robberies, and the presence of house-breakers, in their midst, that the citizens of that locality closely scrutinize every stranger, and earnestly follow the movements of any one who may appear to be acting in any way out of the usual course of straight-go-ahead business manner. Mr. John M. Woods, an old and respected citizen of Moon township, realized this the other night while viewing property which he contemplated purchasing. The excited youth of that town, with all the horrors of midnight marauders in their minds, discovered Mr. Woods making observations, and supposing that gentleman to be of the villainous character such as had upset all Sewickley lately, immediately went for the police and made known their discovery. Mr. Woods continued his observations of the screet adjoining his view near the mansion which he soon thought of owning, and while meditating on the changes and the improvements which out to be carried out, the hand of an officer of the law was laid upon his shoulder, and he was informed that he was held the possessor of that hand, and by the light of the moon the countenances of both men were illuminated with an expression of recognition, and such was the fact; officer Backhouse apologized for so rudely interrupting the meditations of an old friend and fellow citizens.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.

A Young Man Seriously Injured.

Last evening about six o'clock a young man named Frank Ellis, a carpenter by trade, met with a probably fatal accident while at work on the roof of a new house on Perry street, between Webster and Bedford avenues. He was doing some fixing, when he made a mis step and fell to the ground, a distance of probably thirty feet, breaking both of his arms and injuring himself internally. Drs. McCandless and Simpson were summoned, who set the fractured limbs, and partially alleviated his pains. He was taken to his residence on Webster street.

IN LIMBO.

An Armstrong County Horse Thief in Custody.

Last evening Chief of Police Irwin received a dispatch from Redbank, Armstrong county, giving the following description of a man charged with horse stealing, and who was to arrive on the evening train by the Allegheny Valley Railroad:

"His name is Otto Heyle, is five feet, eight inches high, has a small dark mustache, dressed in dark coat and vest and light pants, and wears a straw hat." On this information detective Wilmot and Pender were sent to shadow the man. About eight o'clock the train arrived and the man was taken in custody. The dispatch also stated that he had in his possession a valise and a bundle. The man they "smoaked" answered the description exactly except as to height, he was some two inches taller than Heyle. He didn't know why he was arrested. He was placed in the lock-up. In answer to a few questions from a GAZETTE reporter, he said that he belonged in Baltimore, that he was a sewing machine agent, that a team was stolen in Brookville and he was suspected of stealing it, but he was innocent.

A GIRL DECEIVED.

She Places Her Trust in a Past Young Man and Loses Her Watch in Return.

Miss Carrie Crane has probably been taught a lesson of man's duplicity when unworthily sought which will doubtless prove of lasting benefit to her. Confiding in the trust of a man about town named John Brale, she agreed to pass herself off as his wife, and accordingly the parties put up at one of our hotels and registered as man and wife. Brale's sole object appears to have been to get possession of a valuable gold watch and chain which the girl carried about her person, and failing in securing it by appeals to her generosity, used terrible oaths and threats to extort it from her, breaking the chain. The girl feeling herself deceived by this fast youth, and indignant at his conduct, determined to punish him for his behavior. She went before Alderman Anderson, stated her case; that official soon had a warrant for Brale's arrest, and officer Bowden took charge of it. He placed it away so carefully that he has not to this day been able to find it; nevertheless he made the arrest, discovering Brales in a barber shop near the corner of Penn and Eleventh street. Bales walked along with him about a square when he propounded the interrogatory to the absent minded Bowden: "Where's your papers. Let's look at your warrant." Bowden immediately "went through himself," but all to no purpose; it had gone where the "swindling twister" belongs, during the way things looked, concluded he was safe, so he out with a revolver, and pointing it at Bowden told him to "git." That official immediately "got up and got," and Brale went on his way rejoicing.

DON'T WANT IT THERE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Protestants to the Proposed Hospital Site—Animated Speeches—The Board of Health Discussed—Another Meeting Called—War Against a Pest House.

Last evening the citizens of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards held an adjourned meeting to protest against the location of the Pest Hospital in their midst. The meeting was held in the open air at the corner of Wylie avenue and Kirkpatrick streets.

Mr. R. P. Jones called the meeting to order, after which Mr. C. P. Duff was called upon to speak. He said the reports of the Ward Committees would soon be made, but he did not propose to anticipate them. He was happy to say that the Committee since Saturday night have been most hard at work circulating the remonstrances, with a good result. The Board of Health, he said, had stated through the newspapers, that the contract had already been signed. He said that made no difference, the people were the power. Suppose our leaders should have said the same thing after our Bull Run defeat.

WHY THE COUNTRY WOULD HAVE BEEN

divided even. He said it was not too late to do a good work. The committee had gone to parties, some seemed to think that the people couldn't prevent the hospital in their midst. But they must fight this thing. The Board of Health are not idle, nor frightened by the demonstration, they pretend to treat the objections made as trifles. They say they can only locate the hospital in a central location. Is Bedford avenue central? No. Suppose a patient suffering with some loathsome disease is taken sick at Twenty-sixth street East Birmingham, the present terminus of the city, where would he be by the time he got on the hill? dead gentlemen, dead. It is argued that if the Pest House was located outside of the city, that four-fifths of the physicians would object to send their patients there. He said the price paid for this ground was too much, and then there was no water, and if they attempted to dig for it the bottom would drop out of the undermined ground. He said the Board of Health propose to fight the citizens of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth wards. They must understand they are

THE PEOPLE'S SERVANTS,

and the public had rights which they, as the Board of Health, must respect. Their power came from the people, and they must obey them. He supposed they would find hard opposition. He proposed this evening to show they meant business, and as an earnest of that would offer a motion that a Commitee on Finance be appointed. He said he wanted to make another point. When the Legislature gives power for any objects, by a railroad or hospital, they do not authorize them to take ground without pay No, they did not. Yet they gave the Board of Health, that very same power to depreciate the people's property by erecting a Pest Hospital in their midst, in the East part of the Eleventh ward. He would hold the city responsible for all depreciation in value in writing, and would give them notice to that effect. He was no lawyer, but he thought the city could be held responsible, at least common sense told him so. He said, let us fight this thing from its infancy. When ground is broken let us fight. When the foundation is built let us fight, and when the frame is built let us fight. When the building is ready to be lighted, and not till the first patient is in, will we acknowledge whipped. Let us be like McGuinness' calf that had its ears pulled off in order to make it suck, and then had its tail pulled out in order to make it dedder.

Mr. Robt. Arthurs was the next speaker. He said if they wanted to

LOCATE A HOSPITAL,

let them locate it somewhere else. There was no necessity for expending $150,000 in a hospital and site, to spread contagion, and run the city further in debt. The building proposed to erect would be of use to Temperanceville or any where else. He said the Board of Health wanted to spend $40,000 for ground and then put up a $50,000 or $60,000 building, for which there was no use. Then a surgeon would be appointed, then an assistant and a matron, nurses and a gardener, for it would not do to let the ground go to waste. He said there would be another annual expense. He said when cholera raged here before, all the hospitals were thrown open for plague-stricken patients, and they would be to-day. There was no necessity for any expensive building. They could put up temporary buildings at a cost of three or four hundred dollars in case of an emergency, and burn them down after the plague is over, and thus

ANNIHILATE THE SEEDS OF CONTAGION.

He said it was an utter waste of money to do what he designed. Seventeen thousand dollars a year judiciously expended in case of an epidemic would do all that was necessary and buy all the proper care for the sick needed.

Dr. Thorn, chairman of the committee on circulating petitions and securing signatures, reported that the remonstrances had now received 442 signatures so far as he had heard, but a number of the members of the ward committees had not yet reported, and as it was quite late, he didn't expect they would this evening. They had not had sufficient time to canvass the wards thoroughly for signatures. The Thirteenth ward had not all been canvassed to speak of. He had found some who knew nothing at all of this meeting. He proposed that more members be added to the committee. The report was received and the committee continued. After the report had been made, another report was received, stating that 150 additional names has been received.

Prof. James L. Harrison made a brief speech against

THE LOCATION OF THE PEST HOSPITAL.

He thought he could add nothing to the remarks previously made. He believed in fighting this thing, and he would help to fight it to the best of his ability.

Mr. E. P. Jones then spoke. He would not look upon this matter lightly. It was no frivolous exertion to fight a usurping power. This was not the work of an hour or day, but it was a work that required

UNITED ACTION,

and he believed the citizens would fight it to the bitter end. The expense for creating this thing was entirely unnecessary. He would take proper care of contagious stricken people, but they should erect temporary structures for them in central portions of the city, where they could be torn down or burned up after the contagion was over. He would fight this battle in Councils with remonstrances and all honorable methods. He wanted no half way measures.

Messrs. Bierner, Dr. Thorn, Sidell, Reed and Hagan were then appointed a Finance Committee, to which, on motion, Messrs. E. P. Jones and C. P. Duff, the Chairman and Secretary, were added.

After an address from Mr. Sam'l McCutcheon, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A City Superintendent for Allegheny.

We publish below the request of eight members of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny, for a special meeting on Friday evening next, August 8th, to take action in regard to a city superintendent:

To Joseph King, President of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City School District:

Sir:—Being convinced that the future good of the Common Schools of the city of Allegheny would be promoted by the election of a City Superintendent, we the undersigned members of the Board of Control respectfully request that you, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. — of the School Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, call a convention of the Board of Controllers on Friday evening, August 8th, A. D., 1873, "to determine whether they will elect a City Superintendent."

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID L. SMITH,	JESSE SUTTON,
C. W. BENNY,	G. FAAS,
S. BARKER,	ARTHUR HOBSON,
J. M. HEMPHILL,	WM. BLAKELEY,

Following is the letter of the President to the Secretary, ordering that the meeting of the Directors be called:

ALLEGHENY, July 28th, 1873.

C. W. Benny, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Controllers:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with a petition signed by eight members of the Board of Controllers, and presented to me, you are hereby requested to call a special meeting of the Board on Friday evening, August 8th, at 7½ P. M., in order that it may be determined whether the Board will proceed to elect a City Superintendent, in accordance with the provisions of the school law.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH KING,
Pres. Board Controllers.

MILLERSTOWN.

The New Oil Regions—Yield of the Wells—Condition of the Men Injured at the Preston Wells.

The Home well on the McDermid farm, Millerstown, is yielding at the rate of 300 barrels. The Satterfield well, near the Trautman, has been put down. The well of Preston & Co., at which the terrible accident took place, and by which three men were so severely burnt, as heretofore published in the GAZETTE, is flowing at intervals of one hour and fifteen minutes, and is classed as a 400 barrel well. It is owned by Satterfield & Taylor. The result of this well establishes Millerstown and that region as an oil producing section. The men burned by the oil fire at this well at the time the vein was tapped, are still alive, although but little hope is entertained of their recovery. The fire at this well has been put out. Five wells at Modoc are aggregating from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day. At Paris City another oil fire has occurred. A well situated between Paris City and Dogtown, and owned by Mr. Hardesen, commenced to spout over the top of the derrick, and the stream took fire and burned the rig. The well is now producing at the rate of 200 barrels. There is much excitement in this locality. At Millerstown, what bids fair to become a fatal affray, occurred on Monday. Sheriff Johnson, while attempting to arrest a man named Vogan, who was drunk, called upon a man named Golden to assist him. Vogan offering resistance, Golden struck him on the head with a rifle, inflicting a dangerous wound, fracturing the skull and leaving the brains protruding. Vogan is roaring mad with pain, and his recovery is doubted. The action of Justice Pfeeger in discharging Golden is generally decried at Millerstown.

SQUALID POVERTY.

An Infant Dying on a Bare Board.

Last night Mr. Henry Bushman, residing at No. 113 Pike street, and Mr. James Bradley, residing at No. 119 Fourteenth street, called at the Mayor's office and stated that the child of Mrs. O'Donnell, who recently died, and was buried by the St. Paul's Society, was in a dying condition at the rooms of Mrs. Quinn, in the basement of the tenement in the rear of No. 119 Fourteenth street. The father of the child is at Braddock's Field, a worthless, drunken pot. They stated that the child was lying on a bare board, receiving very little care, and that it lay there nearly naked amid filth and squalor fast dying. The Mayor referred them to Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and at the same time, sent Officer Pender for Dr. Snively. He was not at home, so they went to see Mr. Fortune, who was also away. Dr. Snively was then found, and he went to see what he could do for the infant. Dr Snively deserves credit for his kind action in promptly responding to the call.

THE MAYOR'S INVESTIGATION.

Disposition of Valuables at the Lock-up—Discharging Prisoners—John C. Barr in the Role of Oakes Ames—His Testimony in Regard to the German—Patterson Indignant and Stormy.

The Committee of Councils engaged in auditing the accounts of Mayor Blackmore held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. The members present were Messrs. Riddell and Fulton.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was Captain Reed, of the night watch, who testified as follows:

Am captain of the watch; have been so under Mayor Blackmore; sometimes I acted as captain and sometimes as assistant. When Capt. Ramsey was appointed I was made Captain and placed on day duty. The Mayor made the change; the orders were verbal; I am now Day Captain; Captain Ramsey is assistant; I generally make the entries in the watch house docket when there; I enter the charge as "drunk" or "drunk and disorderly," officer's name and prisoner's name; search the prisoners generally myself; sometimes I do and sometimes I do not; the turnkey assists now; Daniel Galley is the day turnkey and McAfee the night. Money and valuables are taken from prisoners; the money is counted and told prisoners; it is then put in an envelope and his name put on it, the amount is also put on the docket. When watches are taken they are also put in envelopes, or if too large they are put in the office safe. The envelopes are always handed to the Mayor or his clerk in the morning, the clerk takes charge of them; know nothing further of them; have not had much to do with stolen goods; any goods which come in are handed to the clerk in the morning; stolen goods are entered when brought to the watch house, on the docket. If a box, for instance, was brought in the attention of the clerk was called to the fact, and he would take possession of it. At the hearing the clerk taxes the costs. I have released parties by direction of the Mayor without a deposit. I never release any person without bail or a deposit. The entries of money and valuables are always made in ink.

OCHSE, THE GERMAN, AGAIN.

John C. Barr, Esq., sworn.—Remember about the arrest of the German Ochse; was present at the hearing that morning; Captain McGinty was captain of the watch. I came in a little before the Mayor and the clerk; heard the officers talk about the man who was arrested, and I asked the Captain about him. He told me that they had captured a man up at the Union Depot with a large amount of money; the Captain said the money was in foreign coin and amounted to five hundred and two dollars in gold; this was on the 13th of May, 1872. The amount was told me; the money had been counted; I did not see the money. I stood until the man had his hearing; he was very wild and refused to allow the officers to touch him at all. The Mayor, after looking at him, sent him back preparatory to sending him to Dixmont. Five men had brought him out. A few days after that I asked Mr. Williams, of Mr. Fortune's office, about the outcome of the man; he said he had been brought up from Dixmont, and that Patterson had paid him in his presence three hundred and nine dollars, that he (Williams) had paid the bill at Dixmont, $27.51, and that the expense of bringing him down was $3.50. I made a memorandum of the amount, and showed it to Patterson at the four o'clock hearing the next day; asked him what had become of the balance of the German's money. He was unable to give any answer.

DIFFERENCE IN EXCHANGE.

I suggested to him the difference in the exchange! He replied, laughing, "Yes, that's it." I looked at the watch house docket, but could see no entry of the amount. I asked Capt. McGinty why it was not entered; he replied, Patterson told me not to enter that money on the docket. The Captain assured me that he had counted the money in the presence of one of the other officers, (I think Mr. Hazen) and that there was $500. Esq., W. H. Brown, Rep. R. R. Co.'s number of francs and American gold. I made a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper on the morning of the hearing, and it made the amount, $562, or thereabouts. The money was taken from the man when first brought in; after the officers had him locked up and gone away from the door of the cell, he called an officer and handed him the belt; McGinty had the belt in his safe; I heard him

TELL PATTERSON

there was $562 in gold in that belt. I saw the name of the man entered on the docket, but there was no entry of the money. Capt. McGinty is now boss roller and works at Ballitt & Browns mill; he lives on Fifth avenue, near the Relief engine house. I attended the morning and afternoon hearings from the 9th of May to the 9th of June; made a record of the arrests made, the officers making the arrest, and the amount of fines paid; one morning out of five deposits the Mayor publicly forfeited one deposit. At the end of the month I footed up what I thought the revenue from the Mayor's office should be. The amount was so large that it astonished me, and I thought I had made a mistake. Patterson asked me how much I had made the amount; refused to tell; when Patterson made his return the aggregate was a round thousand higher than the preceding month; Patterson asked me how that was; told him it was good, but it should be still more; my record was made in May and June, 1872.

INDIGNANT AND STORMY.

Patterson asked me why it was doing and stormed at me; he was indignant; told me I wanted to find out for myself how things were worked; he told me I would have to go to the jail and work house. I kept a record of the arrests, fines and forfeitures from the 9th of May to the 26th of the same month. My record does not show how many of these arrests were sent to the jail or the Work House Maj. Will Hartzell sworn—Am the Mayor's clerk; I hold in my hand a package of informations placed in my hands by Mr. Patterson Some of them are undisposed of, others are of parties not arrested; some are discharged assault and battery cases, and others discharged larceny cases.

The papers were deposited with the chairman, who instructed the clerk to classify them, so that the number could be ascertained.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

MECHANICS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The Initial Step Toward Permanent Organization—Meeting of the Board of Trustees in Harrisburg—The Discussion Develops Thorough Inquiry—Pittsburg Urged as the Location for the School.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' High School, held at Harrisburg, Tuesday, enthusiasm was manifested and renewed interest awakened on the subject of establishing a Mechanics' High School for the purpose of teaching the mechanic arts and advancing the knowledge of skilled industry among the youth of our State.

There were present: Messrs. W. T. Hildrup, of Jaquith county; Wm. Mann, of Mifflin; Isaac Seltzer, of Chester county; Joseph Manuel and John McCarty, of the city of Philadelphia, and Henry Snyder, of the city of Williamsport; and Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny county. Gov. Hartranft, Superintendent Wickersham and Andrew Burtis were absent.

There were present as visitors, Messrs. Burkholder (author of the bill to establish the Mechanics' High School), of Philadelphia; President Cattell, of Lafayette College; President Allen, of Agricultural College; Professor M. B. Goff, of the Western University.

After some preliminaries, it was resolved to go into a permanent organization, and lots were cast to classify the nine elective members of the Board, which following result:

To serve one year—Isaac Seltzer, John McCarty, Joseph Manuel.

Two years—John A. Weir, Wm. Mann, Henry Snyder.

Three years—George Corry, Andrew Burtt, Wm. T. Hildrup.

Ex Officio Officers—State Superintendent of Public Schools, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and the Principal of the School.

An election for offices was then held, and Wm. T. Hildrup chosen President, Hon. T. J. Bingham, Secretary, and Henry Snyder, Treasurer.

An animated discussion then arose as to carrying out the provisions of the bill and whether it needs modifying in any respect. Mr. Hildrup, as a representive of the manufacturing interests of the State advocated the policy of "making haste slowly." If only twenty boys were instructed a year, that would be an advantage. He was willing to allow the boys of his manufactory an opportunity of attending the school for a period of time if the State would share with him the expense.

Mr. Snyder concurred in the above, and was willing to further the interests of those engaged in mechanical pursuits. He thought this could be done to some extent by placing boys in schools already established. Hon. T. J. Bingham was anxious that some definite plan should be proposed so that proposals could be made.

President Cattell, of LaFayette College did not wish to engraft the school upon his own college, in fact he would rather do away with the mechanical department of the institution. He thought, however, that with a $100,000 his and similar schools could do good toward making skilled mechanics.

Prof. Goff, of the Western University, said that great want was felt in Pittsburgh among manufacturers for skilled laborers and places where boys could be taught trades. Pittsburgh manufacturers are anxious that those willing to learn trades should have the opportunity. He assured the Board that they would have the hearty cooperation of Pittsburgh in the establishment of such a school, and that the city was in every way adapted for it on account of its factories, bridges, railways, &c., and its proximity to the most numberless coal mines. The pupils of his University have access to these, and examine and inspect for themselves. President Colder urged the claims of Centre County College as a proper institution for doing the work intended by the Legislature.

It was agreed that a circular be prepared to be sent to the mayors, burgesses, and others within the State, inviting propositions toward the location of the Mechanic's High School. The President and Secretary were directed to receive offers from the different educational institutions in the State stating terms for receiving scholars for six months in the year, advantages of the schools, &c. The board adjourned until Sept. 9th. President's of the different colleges are invited to attend.

OBSTREPEROUS DRIVERS.

A Nuisance that Ought to be Abated.

A constant annoyance to passengers on the Pleasant Valley Railway is the quarreling between drivers on the switches as to which has the right of way. Generally they will stop for a half an hour or more and curse each other, using language the most vile. Last evening such an occurrence happened on South Diamond, Allegheny, where two drivers "chinned" each other till thirteen cars stood on the tracks, six on one side and seven on the other. One of the disgusted passengers went to the Mayor's office, and officers Scott and Geary compelled the shockade to be broken by making the drivers move. The passengers, hearily ill disgusted, left the cars, preferring to walk.

This annoyance ought to be abated. Drivers, too, on this line won't stop unless it suits them, for passengers. Especially is this the case on Smithfield street, shortly after leaving the Custom House, or on Hand street, in going towards Allegheny.

Enterprise vs. Beaver, at Union Park, this afternoon.

BREVITIES.

····Mrs. Mary Jane Kellogg is matron of the Insane Department of the Allegheny Poor Farm.

····And now comes the complaint of the inefficiency and insufficiency of the Allegheny police force.

····John Hayden, the burglar, sleeps in jail, because he can't get bail to the tune of $1,000 to hold him for court.

····There appears to be trouble among the school directors of Mt. Washington in regard to the selection of a lady teacher.

····Major W. S. Beebe, of the Allegheny Arsenal, is Captain of a new Lawrenceville base ball club known as the Iron City Club.

····The Beaver club, of Beaver, will play the Enterprise for the championship at Union Park, this afternoon, at half past three o'clock.

····A stagnant pool on Magnolia, between Franklin and Locust streets, is proving an eye sore to the Allegheny residents in the vicinity.

····Joseph Baker, employed at Freyvogle's foundry at Water and Grant streets, had his legs crushed Tuesday evening, a heavy casting having fallen on him.

····Stray cows annoy East Enders. Deputy Mayor Nichols fines owners two dollars and costs for every cow that intrudes, and against which complaints are made.

····The Sabbath School connected with the Fourth U. P. Church of this city held its annual picnic at Baum's grove yesterday. It was in all respects one of the most pleasant occasions of the season.

····To-day a grand union Sunday school picnic, under the auspices of the Social Band Association of Allegheny, will take place at Folleback's grove, at Verner Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

····Yesterday as a drunken man was staggering along Federal street, Allegheny, he fell into the cellar of the new Franklin Savings Bank building, now going up. He was badly cut about the head. Dr. Cole attended him.

····St. Paul's Episcopal Sunday School picnics to-day. All former celebrations of the children, teachers, officers and friends of St Paul's have been highly enjoyable occasions, and we predict this will not be an exception.

····A coffin was unearthed by laborers yesterday afternoon, while grading Webster avenue, at the old Methodist burying ground. It was removed to the grave yard, where the other bodies have been buried that were formerly interred here.

····A paper which daily publishes a falsehood concerning the circulation of its cotemporaries, it is quite reasonable to suppose, will lie about its own—a statement "before the Lord High Mayor of Pittsburgh" to the contrary notwithstanding.

····The residence of Mr. Blair, No. 170 South avenue, Allegheny, which was burglarized on Tuesday night, was examined yesterday, and it was found that only a pair of shoes had been stolen, and the thief had only entered the third level, not so regular or extensive in its extent, and is easily reached in a few minutes after reaching the lower part of the town. Once this house is reached, the out-look is grand and sublime.

Upon this plateau a large spot, flattened into a nice grove, stands peering out amid the trees, the elegant, modern built, home-like cottage building, familiarly known as "Kenwood Boarding School." The view from this point in every direction, at any season of the year, is enchanting. The eye can sweep the Ohio and Beaver valleys for miles, and the scene is always pleasurable to the lovers of beauty and nature.

It is learned that about two years ago the buildings were erected for the purpose of providing a first class boarding school for boys, and, for a number of years after it was opened, was under the care of Rev. J. P. Taylor. From the first until the present the school has been regarded with favor. Among the Board of Reference are found the names of John H. Shoenberger, Gen. G. W. Cass, C. Yeager, Esq., Hill Burgwin, Esq., F. Slapter, Esq., J. D. Layng, Esq., W. H. Brown, Esq., R. McKee, Esq., and others. There are three departments—Preparatory, Classical and English—the first for young boys, the second to prepare youths for college, and the third to impart a complete English education, with French, German and music, at the option of parents. There are also three things which commend this school. It is a remarkably healthy place, affording fine physical exercise in the forty acres, and no case of serious illness has ever occurred during the nineteen years. The morals of boys are cared for by practical example, and being removed from every form of vice and improper last. The limited number of pupils—thirty last year—and an able faculty of instructors, insures thoroughness and rapid improvement. The boys have also access to a large and well assorted library. Just the place for parents or guardians to send boys to be educated—mentally, morally and physically. Prof. Charles Jacobus, A. M., Principal, who has had charge of "Kenwood" for years, is a fine scholar, genial, and is likely to prove the *beau ideal* of young people, because of his culture and social manners.

The want of accommodations for persons to "summer," has been partially relieved by opening the College buildings during the vacation season for families and others. Such a delightful place with advantages rarely to be found, with fine table and room comforts does not need to go begging long for visitors, and it has been all along quite full of guests. We understand among the guests are the following Pittsburghers: Rev. Dr. William Preston, Rev. W. J. Robinson, George A. Kelly, William Pickerskill, Jr., J. B. Herron, Joshua Rhodes, H. Darlington, J. F. Kuntz, B. F. Jennings, A. Armsthal, A. S. Cameron, A. M. Cameron, and their families. Mrs. W. H. Kincaid and children have been sojourning there for some days. Miss J. B. Roseburgh, Miss Emma Scott, and Mr. Coombs, of the A. V. R. R., have been transient boarders.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. Cyrus W. Ramsey, Isaac Dutry, and J. L. Maige, it appearing that no appearance had been entered or plea filed, it was ordered on motion of the United States District Attorney that judgement be entered against the defendants for the sum of $132.36, with costs.

In the case of Wm. Bennett and Nicholas Overford, bankrupts, both of Wyoming county, on petition presented by assignees, an order was made for the sale of real estate and discharge of all leins except unpaid purchase money.

Jacob Och, of Allegheny city, filed an involuntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Nicholas Muller, of this city. The usual order to show cause was issued.

The choice of Thos. S. Woodruff, Esq., by the creditors of Geo. W. Rockwell, of Erie county, bankrupt, as assignee, was approved.

To the Community.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1873.

Proprietors Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works:

GENTLEMEN—Your note of July 30th, asking for an opinion as to the merits of your "Carbolate Powder," as a disinfectant, has been received.

I am directed to inform you, in reply, that having tested your "Carbolate Powder," the Board of Health can cordially recommend it to the public as a cheap and effective deodorant and disinfectant. Very truly yours,

CRSOBY GRAY, Health Officer.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to the above. The fact that the Board of Health recommends for general use the Carbolate Powder will convince all of our readers that it is in every respect fully what it is claimed to be. It should be in every house, and freely and plentifully sprinkled wherever a disagreeable odor can be detected. In view of the possibility of the approach of cholera every precaution should be taken to ward it off, and nothing can be more effective for that purpose than the Carbolate Powder recommended above.

A CRITICAL SEASON.

Towards the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon the body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature is drooping at last and needs to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course or Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequaled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and re-vitalize the bowels and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disorder, nervous debility, consequent on entering their ranks will find the principal at the S. Root room, 64 Grant street, during the last two weeks of August, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Catalogues may be had at the bookstores, or on application to the principal.

T. L. BELLAM.

aug4-s17

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.

FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

The 12th annual session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th. The location is elevated and healthful. The grounds ample and the buildings handsome and commodious. Thorough instruction in the English, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates. Military discipline is observed as far as consistent is given to the moral training and personal habits of pupils. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

THE LEADING SCHOOL FOR LADIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant buildings. Eight departments. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.

TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

Five Music Teachers. Diplomas in Music and Painting. Charges moderate. Fall term commences SEPTEMBER 8. Send for catalogue. Address REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. jy31:24 THS

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies, No. 69 Grant street. The next session will begin on MONDAY, September 15th. Circulars containing full information may be had at the Bookstores, or at the Institute after August 25th.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

jy29:r52-TuThS

Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass.

OPEN SEPT. 8th, 1873.

A Scientific School, especially arranged to admission to the Mass. Institute of Technology and Universities, with ample Chemical and Physical instruction for practice, and drawing from Copy, or the life in Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing. CHARLES W. SLACK, President of Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. CLIM CUTTER, Sec'y, Woburn, Mass. jy30-MAT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For Catalogue and June Entrance Examination Papers, address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Sec'y, Boston, Mass. jy29:s30-MTH

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY INTEREST in the Produce and Commission business to WILLIAM M. GORMLY, and the house will still continue to be conducted by him. I will remain a few weeks at the old stand for the purpose of closing up my business.

218 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 218 Liberty Street, (White Front,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES GLEN in the Produce Commission business, and by prompt attention to business and strict integrity to solicit a share of the public patronage.

AUGUST 6. W. M. GORMLY.

aug6

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of "Phosphor-Bronze Company" is dissolved and its business transferred to a corporation organized under the General Manufacturing